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Statistics of the Parish of St. George the Martyr, Southwark. By the
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[*Read before the Statistical Society of London, 20th January, 1840.*]

THE parish, of which I have attempted to give a brief description in the following paper, contains more to stimulate the curiosity of the statistician and the antiquarian than to gratify it. After the most diligent inquiry, I cannot find a separate map of the parish, nor is it known that any ever existed. The parish is divided from the surrounding district by narrow ditches, which are in many parts concealed or covered by roads and buildings, and which, as the bounds are only beaten at intervals of seven or eight years, may at some future period be obliterated or forgotten, and become a fruitful source of dispute and litigation. It appears scarcely credible that such a state of things should exist in a parish containing 50,000 people, and where the ground yet uncovered with buildings has become exceedingly valuable. A respectable inhabitant has recorded, in a pamphlet upon the charities of this parish, the following very singular transaction; which, if true, reflects no great credit on the office-bearers of the year, who, as the writer says, "deserve to be immortalized" for their acquiescence in so singular a business. "At a public vestry, holden about 1776, the following motion was proposed and passed, viz., to sell to Mr. S—— C—— all the parish papers and documents in a lump, at the rate of three halfpence per pound, he being at the expense of carrying them away."

This parish was originally given by William the Conqueror, soon after the year 1066, to the noble family of Arderne. It was for some time attached to the priory of Bermondsey, having been given to that foundation by Thomas Arderne, and Thomas his son, in 1122. This abbey or priory of Black Monks of St. Saviour, "called Bermonds Eye, in Southwarke," was situated at the south end of Bermondsey-street, and was founded in the year 1081. St. George's continued to be under the control of the Black Monks, until the extermination of the monasteries in the reign of Henry the Eighth.

The parish is exceedingly irregular in its form, and, in the absence of maps and measurement, it is almost impossible to estimate its extent or its area. The only thing with which I can compare it as to shape is the stoppered retort of the chemist. In the larger, or chamber, part, it is on an average about half a mile broad, and in its greatest measurement about a mile and three quarters long. The whole length of footway, taking in every street, lane, court, &c., is 14 miles, 1 furlong, 31 poles, and 15 yards. The parish is bounded on the north by St. Saviour's, on the east by Bermondsey, on the south by Newington and Camberwell, and on the west by Newington and Lambeth. It contains, at the present time, 2 squares, 109 streets and roads, and 123 courts and alleys. The total number of houses is 6,854, and the character of

NOTE.—I cannot put forth this statement without acknowledging with cordial thanks the prompt assistance which I have received from Rawson W. Rawson, Esq., one of the Honorary Secretaries of the Statistical Society of London, not only in suggesting sources of information, but in arranging the materials which I had collected, and in furnishing me with some of the numerical comparisons contained in the paper.

the parish may be estimated from the facts that although all these houses are rated, yet separate assessments are made on only 3,762 of them. The remaining 3,092 are "farmed" out, *i.e.*, a composition is paid for them by the landlords, who let them to weekly tenants, the composition being paid, whether the house is let or not. Thus, in 1832, there were 6,036 houses, and out of these 2,903 were farmed by 265 persons: and at the present time there is a street leading out of Kent-street which contains 91 houses, all of which are the property of one landlord, and are assessed in one sum. The character of the dwellings is further exhibited by the rates of assessment. The following table shows that out of 3,762 houses which are separately rated, only 309, or 8 per cent., are rated at a rental of more than 50*l.* a-year.

Rated at a rental of £10 per annum and under				No.
Under	20	and above £10	.	715
"	30	"	20	1,427
"	40	"	30	642
"	50	"	40	437
"	60	"	50	232
"	70	"	60	88
"	80	"	70	68
"	Above 80	.	.	49
				104
				<u>3,762</u>

A better judgment of these results may be formed by comparing them with similar data respecting two opulent parishes in another part of London. In St. Marylebone, at the close of 1831, the proportion of houses rated above 50*l.* was 35 per cent.; and in St. George's, Hanover Square, in 1838, it amounted to 43 per cent. The details are as follows:—

		St. Mary- lebone. Christmas, 1831.		St. George's, Hanover-sq. 1838.	
Number of houses	rated under £10 per annum		964		
"	"	from 11 to £20	.	2,077	1,674
"	"	"	21 to 50	.	5,010
"	"	"	51 to 100	.	2,614
"	"	"	100 to 200	.	1,262
"	"	"	100 to 300	.	..
"	"	"	above 200	.	516
"	"	"	300	.	..
				<u>12,443</u>	<u>6,641</u>

The total number of houses in 1831 was 6,607, and the population 39,769. The latter is at present estimated by persons who have been long connected with the parish at from 45,000 to 50,000; I am inclined to believe that the latter is the more correct approximation to the real number.

The following returns of the number of rated houses and of the population at several periods, which I have derived from various sources, are interesting; and as every house was separately rated until the year 1809, they will show very satisfactorily the progressive increase of the parish. In 1630 there were 134 acres of land in the parish which was not built

upon. Of these, $106\frac{1}{2}$ acres were common land, and free for pasturage to all Southwark; the remaining $27\frac{3}{4}$ acres were inclosed as garden-ground, &c. In 1759 there were 100 acres of common land, and at that time the buildings had not extended beyond Stone's End. In 1651 there were 306 rated houses in the parish. During the next 50 years the number increased but slightly, as in 1697 there were only 409 houses, but in the ensuing 20 years the number was nearly quadrupled, having risen in the year 1722 to 1503. In 1798 there were 2,383 rated houses; and in 1801, when the first census was taken, there were 3,964, with a population of 22,293.* The subsequent enumerations have been as follows:—

	Rated Houses.			Population.		
1807	.	.	4,161	.	.	24,043
1811	27,967
1821	36,368
1831	.	.	3,398	.	.	39,769

The information given in the census of 1831 affords a very full view of the state of the parish at that time, and furnishes the means of an interesting comparison with the adjoining parishes, and with some of the more wealthy parishes at the west end of the metropolis. The number of inhabited houses was 6,036, of which 3,398 were rated. There were 571 uninhabited, and 70 in the progress of erection. The population consisted of 18,891 males and 20,878 females. The excess of the latter amounts to $10\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., which is somewhat greater than in the remainder of the borough of Southwark, but one-third less than in the part of London north of the Thames, where it amounts to nearly 16 per cent.† This, as will presently appear, is partly owing to the difference in the number of female servants in the two districts under comparison.

The number of males 20 years of age was 8,467, or $44\cdot8$ of the whole number of males, which is a remarkably small proportion, indeed so much less than that exhibited by the other parishes in Southwark, and by the other part of London already referred to, as to indicate either an error in the returns, or the existence in this parish of some unusual circumstances permanently, or at that period temporarily, disturbing the customary proportions of the male population. In the other parishes of Southwark the proportion was 58 per cent, and in London north of the Thames, 57 per cent. Any great excess of schools, or of educational charities in the parish, might account in some degree for this difference; but it will be shown, in another part of this paper, that such an excess does not exist. The number of families was 9,183, of which 5,019 were chiefly employed in trade, manufactures, and handicraft, 42 in agriculture, and 4,122 in other occupations. The latter class includes the gentry and other independent ranks of society, and is in

* The great increase of buildings noted in the census of 1801 may be partly accounted for by the following fact. About forty years ago, a gentleman, who rented a large area of land in the neighbourhood of the present Surrey Theatre, engaged, under a bond of £1000, not to build a single tenement on any part of the ground of which he was tenant. As soon as this bond was executed, he paid the fine of £1000, and covered the entire space with buildings, which are understood to have become very profitable.

† Viz., in the Ossulston hundred of the county of Middlesex, London within and without the Walls, and Westminster, where the males amount to 583,706, and the females to 682,308.

proportion tolerably large. Compared, however, with the surrounding parishes it is very small. In Christchurch, the latter class is in excess, and in St. Olave's and St. Thomas it is double the class of traders, and in St. John's, Horsleydown, it is nearly three times as numerous. It does not appear from the returns what causes this great excess: it cannot arise from the number of gentry, but is probably owing to the number of watermen, bargemen, and labourers, who are not included under the other heads. There are but few parishes in London in which this excess occurs, and in these it is obviously owing to the number of gentry congregated within them, viz., Marylebone, St. George's, Hanover Square, and St. John and St. Margaret in Westminster. The number of persons employed in manufactures, or in making machinery for manufactures, was very small, only 76. The number in retail trade or in handicraft as masters or workmen was 3,877; and of labourers employed in work not agricultural, 1,650.

The next head affords strong evidence as to the character of the population; the number of capitalists, bankers, professional and other educated men, amounted to 849, or one in 10 of the males 20 years of age. In each of the parishes of St. Marylebone, St. George's, Hanover Square, and St. James's, Westminster, this proportion was 1 in 6; on the other hand, in St. Giles's, it was 1 in 12. In the adjoining parish of Christchurch it was 1 in 7½. Further evidence upon the same point may be derived from the number and description of servants. In this parish there were 655 male servants; there was, therefore, on an average, only 1 male servant to 14 families, whereas, in the whole of Westminster, there was 1 to 5; in St. James's 1 to 4; and in St. George's, Hanover Square, nearly 1 to 2 families. An equal contrast is observable in the age of the men-servants. In St. George's, Southwark, 321, or nearly one-half, were below 20 years of age, but in the whole of Westminster only one-fifth, and in St. George's, Hanover Square, one-ninth were below that age.* The number of female servants in the parish of St. George's, Southwark, was equally small; it amounted to 1,216, or 1 servant to 7½ families, while in Westminster there was 1 to 2½ families, and in St. George's, Hanover Square, 5 servants to 6 families, or nearly 1 servant to each family. In Westminster the female servants constituted exactly one-tenth of the whole population, but in St. George's, Southwark, only one thirty-third part. This parish abounds with asylums of various kinds; and in 1831, 2,321 persons were inmates of such establishments.†

* It may here be remarked, that there was a great difference in the proportionate number of male servants in St. Marylebone and St. George's, Hanover-square; in the latter there was one servant to two families, whereas in the former there was less than one to five.

† Of these there were—in the King's Bench Prison, 404 males and 35 females; in the Marshalsea, 130 m. and 10 f.; in the House of Occupation connected with Bridewell, 38 m. and 35 f.; in the Philanthropic Society, 113 m. and 47 f.; in the Blind School, 53 m. and 71 f.; in Bethlem Hospital, 130 m. and 152 f.; in St. Peter's Hospital, 7 m. and 19 f.; in the Drapers' Almshouses, 13 f.; in Rowland Hill's Almshouses, 25 f.; in Hedger's Almshouses, 9 f.; in the Freemasons' School, 64 f.; in the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, 145 m. and 115 f.; in St. George's Workhouse, 148 m. and 216 f.; in the Southwark Poor-house, 15 m. and 114 f.; in the Lombard-street (Mint) Poor-house, 114 m. and 99 f.—Total, 1,297 males and 1,024 females.

In 1722 the parish had "a select vestry, 2 churchwardens and 4 overseers of the poor;" it is now governed by a vestry open to all rate-payers. With regard to the Poor Laws, it constitutes a single parish under a board of guardians. In 1651 the expenditure for the relief of the poor was 14*l.* 10*s.* 1*d.*; in the year ended 31st March, 1838, it amounted to 9,726*l.*, and the total parochial rates expended to 15,532*l.* In the same year the number of persons receiving parochial relief was 439 within the workhouse, and 793 out-door paupers; total 1,232.

The oldest parish records are the minutes of vestry dated 1560; the oldest register of births, marriages, and deaths, commences in March, 1602. From the latter document I have prepared the following table of the number of baptisms, marriages, and burials, at various periods up to the last year, which indicate in some degree the progress of the population. I have also noted certain years in which there occurred a great excess of mortality. The first case of Asiatic cholera in London is supposed to have occurred in a wretched part of this parish called the Mint, which will presently be described, and that disease caused great mortality in the parish during the year 1832.

	Baptised.	Married.	Buried.	
1602	181	157	215	
1603	..	187	928	Year of the plague.
1620	208	202	296	
1625	..	183	1,464	Year of the plague.
1624	..	..	435	
1636	..	163	980	Year of the plague.
1640	210	186	261	
1660	67	222	179	
1665	105	333	1,413	Year of the plague.
1666	155	483	134	Fire of London.
1667	138	379	214	
1680	222	332	377	
1700	282	28	396	
1720	208	59	483	
1740	198	25	424	
1760	211	70	307	
1780	230	100	359	
1800	534	206	573	
1810	636	262	705	
1820	621	236	709	
1830	677	256	828	
1831	..	..	925	
1832	..	..	1,133	Year of the cholera.
1833	..	..	945	Year of the influenza.
1834	..	..	738	
1839	638	328	503	

In looking over some accounts of the several plagues which ravaged London in the 17th century, I was tempted to inquire to what extent those dreadful visitations were felt in this parish. I subjoin the results for the several years. In 1603, when 30,578 persons died in London, the burials in this parish increased from less than 300* to 928. 73 are stated to have died of the plague, but on the 21st July the writer has

* From March to December they amounted to 215.

suddenly ceased his entries of this distemper, and does not once again mention it. I suppose that the parish officers were terrified, and interfered. This appears to have been a year of dreadful mortality in the three prisons then existing in the parish and in the Mint. In 1625, when 35,000 died of the plague in London, the burials rose from 435, the number in 1624, to 1,464; of those buried in this year, 101 were persons confined in the three prisons. In 1636, when 10,400 died of the same disease in London, 980 persons were buried in this parish. In 1665, the year of the great plague, when Defoe estimates the number of deaths at 70,000, 1,413 persons were buried in this parish, 105 were baptised, and 333 couples were married. The number of marriages is surprisingly large for so calamitous a year; but it must be remarked, that during the months of August and September, in which by far the largest number of deaths occurred, not a single wedding took place. Defoe reckons eight parishes in Southwark, of which Bermondsey was one, but it suffered less than any of the others. In the whole of Southwark there died of the plague in that year,

Up to 1st July	2
From 1st July to 18th July	35
,, 25th July to 1st August	205
,, 12th Sept. to 19th Sept.	1,636
,, 19th ,, 26th ,,	1,390
,, 26th ,, 3d October	1,201

In 1666, the year of the Great Fire, the number of baptisms and burials was very small, the former being only 155, and the latter 134, but the number of marriages was very large, having amounted to 483.

I will now proceed to describe the principal features of the parish, some of which are, under any circumstances, well worthy of notice.

There is a large section of this parish called the Mint, which is now engaging some degree of public attention in London, in consequence of having been the scene of "the life, character, and behaviour" of the notorious Jack Shepherd. His companion, the well known Jonathan Wild, kept his horses at the Duke's Head (still standing) in Red-Cross street, within the precincts of the Mint. This district, formerly called "Suffolk Manor," contains about 17 acres. In 1697 it contained 92 houses; and in 1830, 1,712. Opposite to St. George's church, where the premises of Mr. Pigeon the Distiller now stand, was formerly Suffolk House, a mansion belonging to Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, the brother-in-law of Henry VIII. The duke died in 1545, and the palace then fell into the hands of the King, who converted it into a Royal mint. It was then called Southwark Place, and sometimes Duke's Place. Edward VI., in 1549, came from Hampton Court to visit the Mint; it was then spoken of as the "Capital messuage, gardens, and park, in Southwark, and the gardens, curtilages, and lands, to the said mansion-house, gardens, and park belonging." Queen Mary gave the Mint to the Archbishop of York, in recompense for York House, Westminster, which had been taken from Cardinal Wolsey by Henry VIII. The archbishop sold it in 1557, when it was pulled down, and a great number of mean dwellings were erected on its site. The interior of the Mint (it was, at that time, protected by gates at all its principal entrances) became at length an "Alsatia," surpassing in

its bad pre-eminence the famous district in Whitefriars, of which Sir Walter Scott in his "Fortunes of Nigel" has given so graphic and vivid a description. It was an asylum for debtors, coiners, and vagabonds, of all orders and degrees. In the time of Edward VI., we read of the "traitors, felons, fugitives, outlaws, condemned persons, convict persons, felons defamed, those put in exigent of outlawry, felons of themselves, and such as refuse the law of the land," herding in St. George's and the neighbouring parishes. It became at length such a pest, that statutes in the 8th and 9th years of William III., and 9th and 11th of George I., ordered the abolition of its *privileges*! The evil, however, was too deeply rooted to be easily exterminated.

"At genus immortale manet, multosque per annos
Stat fortuna domûs, et avi numerantur avorum."

Some parts of the Mint are still exceedingly filthy and wretched, and inhabited by an indigent and profligate population.

The Mint is remarkable for the number of its lodging-houses. Of the 11 which exist in the parish there are 9 in this district, sheltering, on an average, in winter 70 persons in each house, and in summer about 30. In the latter case the persons who usually live in these places are absent in the country, harvesting, hop-picking, &c. The regular charge is 4*d.* each for a single bed, for the 24 hours, and 3*d.* each, if two sleep in a bed, for which sum they are supplied with a general sitting room, fire, candle, cooking apparatus, &c. The houses are open from 5 in the morning until 12 at night. In general two persons sleep in each bed, and all are required to rise by 10 in the morning at the latest.* There are about 7 beds in a room, which are well supplied with blankets and coverlets. The arrangements are altogether much more comfortable than might be expected for so small a sum. To prevent *mistakes* being made by the lodgers as to the *meum* and *tuum*, the blankets are all stamped in several places with the name and address of the owners. Married people have a room from which unmarried persons are excluded. Single women are (professedly) not admitted. All pay daily, or many would never pay at all. The men generally work at the wharfs by the river side, but many of them are pedlars, sailors, cabmen, labourers, &c. Some have been lodging in these houses from 4 to 8 years. I found among the whole of this lodging-house population three members of temperance societies. One house takes in the Weekly Dispatch, for one hour on Sunday. I found among them all 14 bibles and 10 testaments. There is preaching in 4 or 5 of the houses every Sunday, and, having been once or twice present, I can state that the service is most orderly and regular, and exceedingly well attended.†

The following Table contains an account of the number of houses, families, and children in the Mint, distinguishing that part which belongs to the parish of St. George, in December, 1830.

* It has been stated, that in similar houses, in other parts of the town, the beds or hammocks are let to drop down at this hour, so that the occupants are obliged to rise.

† For several particulars relating to the parish, and to the Mint in particular, I desire to acknowledge my obligations to the politeness of Wm. Griffith, Esq., of Lant-street, Southwark.

Locality.	Houses.	Families.	Children.
IN THE PARISH.			
Southwark Bridge-road	40	58	75
Red Cross-street	65	102	142
High-street (west side) with seven courts	261	382	716
Mint-street and its courts	248	535	772
Blackman-street and courts	83	125	176
Lant-street and courts	237	422	587
Great Suffolk-street and courts	299	519	1,041
Total in the parish	1,233	2,143	3,509
Total out of the parish	479	1,056	1,054
Total	1,712	3,199	4,563

Kent Street, like the Mint, is another of the wretched and profligate parts of the parish. It was originally called Kentish-street, as it formed the great road into the county of Kent. In 1633, it was described as "very long and ill built, chiefly inhabited by broom-men and mumpers." To these may now be added, thieves, low prostitutes, and bad characters of all descriptions. It has, however, been much improved within the last 20 years. For ages past it has been famous for its turners' shops, and its extensive broom and heath yards.

St. George's Fields formed a very extensive part of the parish, but their exact boundaries are now unknown. There is no doubt that these fields formed the centre of several Roman roads; one of these, Ermyng Street (Hermin, Ermine, &c.), ran from Bankside, opposite Dowgate, along, or very nearly in the direction of, the present Stoney-street and Red-Cross-street, to St. George's Fields, and nearly parallel with the present Clapham Road, as far as Noviomagus (Woodstock) in Surrey. Traces of it are yet to be seen near Ockley in that county. Pennant conjectures that the Romans had a summer camp in these fields. He considers that it was too wet for a winter, or a permanent station.*

There formerly existed four Prisons in this parish, all of which were long established, but at present there are only two.

1. The White Lion, on St. Margaret's Hill (which is now called High Street), near St. George's Church. This prison was originally the county gaol for Surrey; it was removed to Horsemonger Lane, which is now the county prison, at the suggestion of Howard the Philanthropist. It was called the White Lion, because built on the site of an inn so named.

2. The Marshalsea; so called from having been originally placed under the control of the Knight Marshal of the Royal household. It was instituted for determining the causes of the King's menial servants. Its jurisdiction extends 12 miles round Whitehall, the city of London excepted. Persons confined there are pirates and debtors. It contains 60 rooms and a chapel. This prison originally stood near King Street, on the site of the extensive premises now occupied by Messrs. Gainsford and Co. The date of its erection is unknown.

* That the Romans did much frequent St. George's Fields is evident from the large quantities of remains which have been found there, as well as in other parts of the parish, consisting of coins, bricks, an urn full of bones, tessellated pavements, &c.

3. The King's Bench originally stood near the spot occupied by the present Marshalsea; its exact situation was on the premises now belonging to Mr. Young in Layton's Buildings, High Street. It was originally, as it now is, a place of confinement for debtors. The date of its erection is unknown, but, in 1579, the persons confined there, in consequence of a contagious disorder breaking out, petitioned government that the prison might be enlarged, and that they might have a chapel erected, for the performance of Divine service.

The Bench is surrounded by a very lofty wall; it contains 224 rooms, each about 15 ft. by 13 ft. in size; 8 of these are called state-rooms, and are, or were, let for 2s. 6d. per week each, unfurnished. There are several shops, and a tolerably good market, within the walls. 500 persons have been confined here at one time, but it is now nearly empty. Debtors pay, for the privilege of the rules, 10 guineas for the first 100l. and 5 guineas for each succeeding 100l. for which they are in custody. Liberty to go out of the prison may be purchased for 3 days, at the rate of 4s. 2d. for the first day, 3s. 10d. for the second, and 3s. 10d. for the third. These days must be specified on the liberty ticket. Of course good security is given to the marshal that the prisoners will not decamp. It was stated by the Parliamentary Committee in 1813, that the emoluments of the marshal of this prison amounted to 3,590l. a year, of which 872l. arose from the sale of beer, and 2,823l. from the rules.*

4. The Counter. This was also a prison for debt, and was attached to the Marshalsea. It is now no longer connected with St. George's parish, having been removed to Tooley-street, Southwark.

The Lock Hospital was once a building of considerable importance in the parish. It was originally described as "the Loke, or Le Loke's Lazar House," "beyond St. George's Bar, in Southwarke;" it stood at the end of "Kentish-street," near the spot where Kent-street and the Great Dover-road now unite. Edward III., about 1347, ordered that within 15 days all lepers should depart from the city "into some out-places in the fields." In consequence of this mandate, 4 lazar houses were built, of which this was one. In 1437, John Pope gave to "the Leprous House Le Loke's," the annual sum of 6s. 8d. out of his estate. In 1598 it was still a lazar house. It subsequently became a hospital for persons afflicted with the venereal disease. There was another house for the same purpose at Kingsland; and both were connected with St. Bartholomew's Hospital. The famous Dr. Ratcliffe left to these charities 400l. a year "to mend their diet," and 100l. a year "to purchase linen." The Lock was pulled down about 40 years ago. The name is still retained in the parish, attached to a pauper burial-ground near the spot.

Southwark Fair, which was established in the fourth year of Edward VI., once possessed great notoriety. Hogarth, in his plate of this fair, represents Figg, a celebrated prize-fighter, and a worthy named Cadman, flying by means of a rope from the tower of St. George's Church. In September, 1743, this fair continued three days. It was held in part of the Mint, and became so dangerous a nuisance that in 1763 it was altogether suppressed. The booth-keepers were accustomed to collect money at their stalls for the prisoners in the Marshalsea.

It is greatly to be regretted that the existing provisions in the parish

* It was here that Henry, Prince of Wales, afterwards Henry V., was confined by Judge Gascoigne for striking him when on the Bench.

for the religious and intellectual instruction of the population are wholly inadequate to remove, or even to check, the amount of misery and vice which prevails in a large portion of the district. With regard to the state of public worship, it has already been stated that the population amounted in 1831 to 39,769, and is now estimated at 45,000 to 50,000. For the religious accommodation of this number there are only six churches and chapels, and one school-room, connected with the Church of England; but of these, two chapels are connected with charitable institutions, and two belong to prisons, so that only a portion of these four chapels are available to the parishioners. One of these is the Magdalen Chapel, in which there are no free sittings; and those who have attended service there must have observed, that a considerable part of the congregation, exclusive of the objects of the charity, are not connected with the parish. Including, however, all these chapels there are only 4,978 sittings, of which 1,558 are free. There are 11 services on the sabbath, and 3 in the week days. The number of clergymen connected with the parish is 11.

But on these details a few observations are requisite. The parish church has, at present, three services on Sunday, and one in the week. Three years ago it had only two in the whole week. The weekly service was commenced about 12 months since. It has four clergymen; a rector, two curates, and an evening lecturer. The latter appointment has only existed about three years. The rector takes very little of the surplice duty; the lecturer lives at a considerable distance, and is not expected to take any. He takes, however, the weekly service at the parochial school-room. The seven remaining clergymen have no connexion with the duties of the parish, their services being entirely confined to their respective chapels; so that there are in fact only three clergymen to attend to the whole of this large parish. Some idea may be formed of the extent of surplice duty, from the following statement. In the year ending December 11th, 1838, there were, at the parish church, 265 marriages, 280 churchings, 633 baptisms, 564 funerals. In the following year there were, 328 marriages, 638 baptisms, 503 funerals, which give an average of nearly 5 services daily.

The total number of births registered in the parish during 1839 was 1,574, of marriages, 310, and of deaths, 1,200.

The rector and curates, in addition to the morning and afternoon services on Sundays, and the service on Wednesday evening, have therefore to attend to all the surplice duty of the parish, and to visit the sick. This last duty, in a parish so large and populous, and withal so necessitous, and consequently unhealthy, is frequently a very serious labour.

The various denominations of dissenters furnish the following accommodation: 20 chapels, served by 14 ministers, and containing 7,604 sittings, of which 2,728 are free. There are 35 services on Sunday, and 34 on week-days.

The synagogues ought to have 2 services daily; but as they find it difficult to collect the requisite number of persons (10 above the age of 13), they meet but seldom. The services at the Roman Catholic chapel are on Sundays at 8, 9, 10, and 11 o'clock. I have marked them as 4 services, although, as the doors in the intervals are not closed, perhaps I ought rather to have called them one. The week-day services are at 8, 9, and 10 o'clock daily.

I have spoken of the room at the parish workhouse, as a chapel.

There is no chaplain appointed to the house, and the sunday service is almost always conducted by dissenters of various denominations.

I have not marked the prayer-meetings as distinct from the other services, because, on almost all occasions, there is a discourse, called an "address," delivered at these meetings, and this makes them very nearly resemble the other services.

The following is an epitome of the religious accommodation of all the denominations :—

	Churches and Chapels.	Total Sitzings.	Free Sitzings.	Ministers.	Sunday Services.	Week-day Services.	Communicants and Members of Dissenting Chapels.
Church of England .	7	4,978	1,568	11	11	3	322
Other denominations	20	7,604	2,728	14	35	34	1,576
Total . .	27	12,582	4,286	25	46	37	1,898

This tabular view is much better in appearance than in reality. Taking the present population of the parish at 45,000, the lowest estimated number, and supposing that only half of them, 22,500, are attached to the church of England ; if 7,500 be deducted from this, for the young, the aged, and the sick, there remain 15,000, who require church room, and for whom only 4,978 sittings are provided. But St. George's parish is, in many parts, exceedingly poor. A large majority of the people cannot afford to pay for seats. Nor have they decent clothes in which to go to such seats, if they could pay for them ; and the poor are often very scrupulous about going to a place of worship in clothes which they consider shabby. Suppose that 10,000 out of the remaining 15,000 need free seats. There are only 1,258 to supply this want, for the 300 free seats in the two prisons are not available for the parish.

But even this, bad as it is, is not all. The parish church is the only established place of worship in which there is an afternoon service ; and as this is the time at which servants and poor married women are generally able to attend, they must either walk a long distance to seek some other church, or neglect worship altogether.

Another circumstance remains to be mentioned. There are in this parish no church-rates ; and therefore nothing is provided with which to defray the current expenses of conducting the services. To remedy this, the seats for the evening lecture are let ; some of the lessees do not reside in the parish, and there are not a few cases in which non-parishioners, though they have taken the seats only for the evening, really occupy them at other parts of the Sunday, to the exclusion of parishioners. There are great numbers willing to pay for seats who cannot obtain them, and they are consequently compelled to go to places of worship in other parishes. Of course, when the rich cannot purchase seats, there is little chance of the poor finding much accommodation.*

The same observations apply in some measure to the other denominations. They have ministers to support, servants, lighting, cleaning, rents, &c. to pay, and therefore, if ever so well disposed, they cannot afford to appropriate a very large portion of room to free seats.

* It gives me great pleasure to state that, since the above was written, I have been informed that a plot of ground has just been purchased in the Kent-road, for the purpose of erecting an additional church.

PART I.—PUBLIC WORSHIP.

No.	Name.	Locality.	Denomination.	Total No. of Sittings.	Free No. of Sittings.	No. of Mini- sters.†	Sunday Services	Week- day Services	No. of Communicants, and, in Dissenting Congregations, of Members.	* Minister from the parish church officiates.
1	Parish Church . . .	High-street . . .	Episcopal . . .	1,200	550	4	3	1	130	
2	St. John's Chapel . . .	London-road . . .	Ditto . . .	678	58	1	2	1	80	
3	Philanthropic Chapel . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	1,600	250	2	2	..	50	
4	Magdalen Chapel . . .	Blackfriars-road . . .	Ditto . . .	800	..	2	2	..	50	
5	Marshall's Chapel . . .	High-street . . .	Ditto . . .	100	100	1	1	..	6	
6	Queen's Bench Prison . . .	Borough-road . . .	Ditto . . .	200	200	1	1	..	6	
7	School-room . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	400	400	1*	..	1	..	
			Total Church of England	4,978	1,558	11	11	3	322	

PART II.—PUBLIC WORSHIP.

No.	Name.	Locality.	Denomination.	Total No. of Sittings.	Free No. of Sittings.	No. of Mini- sters.†	Sunday Services	Week- day Services	No. of Communicants, and, in Dissenting Congregations, of Members.	* Minister from the parish church officiates.
1	Parish Workhouse . . .	Mint-street . . .	Various* . . .	100	100	..	1	..	..
2	School-room . . .	John-street, Mint . . .	Calvinistic Methodists . . .	250	250	..	1	..	..
3	Lodging-house . . .	Mint-street . . .	Various . . .	50	50	..	1	..	..
4	School-room . . .	Amicable-row . . .	Ditto . . .	350	350	..	1	..	..
5	Synagogue . . .	Prospect-place . . .	Jews . . .	100	30	1	2*	2*	..	
6	Ditto . . .	London-st., London-road . . .	Ditto . . .	120	120	1	2*	2*	..	
7	Chapel . . .	Chapel-court, High street . . .	Not occupied . . .	450	..	..	..	..	..
8	Ebenezer Chapel . . .	Red Cross-street . . .	Wesleyan . . .	100	100	..	1	..	..
9	King's-court Chapel . . .	Suffolk-street . . .	Baptist . . .	500	30	1	2	2	50	
10	Borough-road Chapel . . .	Borough-road . . .	Ditto . . .	500	500	1	2	2	300	
11	Jireh Chapel . . .	Garden-row . . .	Independents . . .	160	160	1	2	1	20	
12	Salem Chapel . . .	Obelisk . . .	Ditto . . .	160	160	1	2	..	30	
13	Star-court . . .	Mint . . .	Ditto . . .	20	20	..	1	..	..
14	Welch Chapel . . .	Guildford-street . . .	Ditto . . .	500	100	..	2	3	320	
15	Collier's-ents . . .	White-street . . .	Ditto . . .	550	180	1	2	1	70	
16	Chapel . . .	Webber-street . . .	Wesleyan . . .	70	70	..	2	..	..
17	Tabernacle . . .	Borough-road . . .	Baptist . . .	200	200	1	3	1	500	
18	Chapel . . .	Union-street . . .	Independent . . .	464	148	1	2	1	206	
19	Chapel . . .	Prospect-place . . .	Wesleyan . . .	500	60	..	2	..	..
20	Roman Catholic Chapel . . .	Borough-road . . .	Roman Catholic . . .	660	100	3	4	18	80	
			Total Dissenting . . .	7,604	2,793	14	35	34	..	

It could not be expected that, where the religious destitution is so great, any extensive means of intellectual cultivation would be provided; and this inference is borne out by the result. There are but four day-schools in the parish supported or aided by public charity, which contain 1,595 scholars; and 9 Sunday schools, containing 2,050 scholars. It is unnecessary for me to say that I could not, by my individual exertions, procure a return of all the private day-schools in the parish; but the reports of the Statistical Society of London afford the means of forming an estimate of the probable number of children receiving education in such schools. On the average of the whole of Westminster, the proportion of children attending private day-schools, compared with those attending charity-schools, was as 118 to 100. This calculation would afford almost too favourable a standard of comparison for this parish, as it includes the more opulent districts of St. George's, Hanover-square, St. James's, and the Strand. In St. John's and St. Margaret's, Westminster, which more closely resemble this parish, the proportion was only as 92 to 100. It may, therefore, be fair to allow 100 per cent., or as many children as are attending charity-schools, for the number of private scholars. Upon this supposition there will be 3,190 children attending day-schools. It has usually been estimated that one-fourth of a population are of a fit age to attend school. Some persons have objected to this proportion as excessive, on account of the number of children within the supposed ages who find employment in factories and manufacturing establishments; but this objection cannot hold good in this parish, as no such employment exists for children in the neighbourhood, and therefore it may fairly be required that one-fourth of the whole population, or 12,500 children, should be receiving instruction in schools. But upon the above calculation only 3,190, or 25·5 per cent. are attending day-schools; and if the whole number of the Sunday scholars, many of whom have already been reckoned among the day scholars, be added, there will only be 5,240, or 42 per cent, attending schools of any kind. Allowing for every deficiency in this calculation, the melancholy fact cannot be doubted, that at least one half of the children within the parish are growing up without any kind of religious training, or mental cultivation.

The following is a detailed account of these schools, from which it will be seen that the central school of the British and Foreign Society tends very much to swell the numbers; and that if this school, which is accidentally connected with the parish, were omitted, the number would be reduced to less than one half. The national school now contains 405 scholars, but a year ago it only contained 150. Since then a new school-room has been built, and the number of scholars has been nearly tripled.

Total of Charity Day-schools,—

	Boys.	Girls.
1. St. George's National School	304	101
2. British and Foreign ditto	550	330
3. Roman Catholic ditto	100	80
4. Infant ditto	80	80
Total	<u>1034</u>	<u>561</u>

Total of Sunday schools,—

	Boys.	Girls.	Male Teachers.	Female Teachers.
Church of England . .	103	104	9	8
Other denominations . .	878	965	124	125
Total . .	981	1069	133	133

1. *St. George's Parochial and National Schools, Borough-road*, containing parochial boys 76, and girls 50, of whom 50 boys and 40 girls are clothed; with national boys 228, and girls 51. Total number of scholars 405. The income in the year ended Midsummer 1839, was 478*l*.

2. *British and Foreign School, Borough-road*, in which were 850 scholars in May, 1839, viz. 550 boys, and 300 girls. The number admitted during the year terminated in that month was 1,198, of whom 718 were boys, and 480 were girls. Each child pays 2*d*. a-week. The total number received on the books to the present time is 49,442. The income in 1838 was 5,248*l*. The number of teachers in training, up to April, 1838, was 24 for boys' schools, and 18 for girls' schools. The number received in the ensuing year was 107 for the former, and 76 for the latter. On the 1st of April, 1839, there were in training 18 male, and 24 female candidate teachers.

3. *Infant School, Kent-street*, containing 80 boys and 80 girls. Total 160.

4. *Roman Catholic School, London-road*, containing 100 boys and 80 girls. Total 180.

SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

Church of England.		Boys.	Girls.	Male Teachers.	Female Teachers.
St. John's, London-road . .	. .	103	104	9	8
Other Denominations.					
1. John-street, Mint . .	{ Calvinistic } { Methodists. }	129	151	19	19
2. Amicable-row . . .		258	294	23	23
3. Mansfield-street . .	„	166	170	30	30
4. Borough-road Chapel .	Baptists .	150	150	19	19
5. Collier's-rents . . .	Independents	20	30	6	6
6. Webber-street . . .	Methodists	35	30	5	4
7. Union-street . . .	Independents	60	80	10	12
8. Welch Chapel . . .	„	60	60	12	12
		878	965	124	125

There is only one literary Society in the parish, viz., the Southwark Literary Society, now located in Bridge-house Place. It was established in 1832, and the number of members is about 300. The subscription is 1*l*. 10*s*. a-year, for which the subscriber receives about 40 lectures annually, and has the use of a library of 4,000 volumes. There are also three evening meetings of classes in each week, one for French, another for German, and the third for discussion. The number of

members has amounted to between 500 and 600, but in consequence of a slight schism, several members have seceded. In an account which I received of this Society, it is stated "that the benefits derivable from it are very great, and its promoters have good reason to be satisfied with the improvement in knowledge, and, consequently, in morals, of a considerable portion of the community of this borough; but yet is felt the want of the assistance of the better educated inhabitants, who being independent of little feeling, would check any ebullition in others; and, unfortunately, the withholding their assistance has led to the suspicion that they are unwilling to raise others in intellectual and moral acquirements." Although this judgment is too severe, there can be no doubt that the indifference of the upper classes to the moral destitution of their fellow parishioners, and their too frequent want of co-operation in attempts to lessen it, is a great discouragement to those who are anxious to endeavour to promote improvement, and inflicts a positive evil upon the parish.

It is impossible that such a state of things as has been described could exist without producing its customary fruits, neglect of religion, immorality, and vice, and we find that these abound in the parish. It is too true that they exist, to a greater or less degree, in every locality, but I shall proceed to show that the proportion of criminal offenders living in this parish, and of houses for the accommodation of vice situated in it, far exceeds the average, and brands the district with a distinctive character of profligacy. It may be said that it has for centuries possessed this character. This is true; but it is equally true that the same want of church accommodation, and the same neglect of the moral training of the lower classes, have existed at the same time. There has never been more than one church; and where vice has congregated, it has been allowed to fester and spread without restraint, until it has at times become a perfect leprosy, and threatened the whole neighbourhood with a moral pestilence, when alarm and fear have induced the authorities to take measures for its abatement.

The following is a return of the number of depredators and offenders against the law who have been subjected to the law, or have been brought within the cognizance of the police, and are known to be residing in the parish at the present time. To this is appended a similar return of the number of houses for the accommodation of delinquency and vice. These statements, it must be observed, appear to be in no degree exaggerated. The former are divided into three classes: 1st. Persons who have no visible means of subsistence, and who are believed to live wholly by violation of the law, as by habitual depredation, by fraud, by prostitution, &c. 2d. Persons following some ostensible and legal occupation, but who are known to have committed an offence, and are believed to augment their gains by habitual or occasional violation of the law. 3d. Persons not known to have committed any offences, but known as associates of the above classes, and otherwise deemed to be suspicious characters.

The number in each class is as follows:—

Burglars of the first class	3
Highway robbers, first class	3
Pickpockets, first class	15
Ditto, third class	2

Common thieves, first class	102
Ditto, second class	20
Ditto, third class	18
Forger, first class	1
Person committing frauds, third class	1
Dog stealers, first class	4
Coiner, first class	1
Receivers of stolen goods, first class	2
Ditto ditto second class	3
Prostitutes, well dressed, living in houses	60
Ditto ditto, walking the streets	141
Ditto, low, infesting low neighbourhoods	120
Vagrants,* first class	100
Habitual disturbers of the public peace, first class	90
Ditto ditto second class	3
Begging letter-writers, first class	2
Utterers of base coin, first class	2
<hr/>	
Houses for the reception of stolen goods	6
Ditto suppressed since the establishment of the metropo- litan police	11
* Houses for the resort of thieves	6
Ditto suppressed since the establishment of the metropo- litan police	6
Average number daily resorting to each	30
Number of brothels where prostitutes are kept	5
Average number of prostitutes kept in each	4
Number of houses where prostitutes lodge	108
Number of houses of ill fame where prostitutes resort	45
Mendicants' lodging-houses	11
Average daily number of lodgers in each	44

From the first part of this statement it appears that there are 693 notoriously bad characters residing in the parish, who are known to the police. This number amounts to 1 in every 65 of the whole population, or 1 in 33 of the adults! If, on an average, only 3 persons form the family or the society of each of these characters, nearly 1 in every 20 of the population is thus rendered vicious, or is exposed to the contamination of a constant familiarity with profligacy and vice.

But we are enabled to show, by a comparison with the whole of the metropolitan district, that the proportion of depredators and of houses of vice in this parish is greatly beyond the average. A similar Table to that which is above given, but extending to the whole of the district under the metropolitan police, is inserted in the Report of the Constabulary Force Commissioners. The population of this district amounted, in 1831, to 1,515,592, and that of the parish of St. George to 39,769; the latter forms, therefore, the thirty-eighth part of the whole district. Adopting these data for the purposes of comparison, it appears that the number of burglars is exactly the average, being 3 in 107. There are no house-breakers in this parish, whereas there are 110 in the whole district. It is a remarkable proof of the classification existing among habitual depredators, that the police is able to distinguish between burglars and housebreakers; but it confirms the fact, which has been incidentally mentioned by more than one popular writer, that burglars, or "cracks-men," consider themselves a superior class of artists in their line. The

* Those who have read the Report of the Constabulary Force Commissioners well know that "Vagrants" are persons living by the habitual practice of imposition and fraud, to which is usually added thieving, and other more aggravated offences.

number of highway robbers in this parish, although small, is three times the average, including in the total number all the suspected characters. In fact, the number of persons of this description in the metropolis is very small, amounting only to 38, of whom 19 belong to the first class. The number of pickpockets in the parish is below the average, which might be expected from the absence of the higher ranks of society upon whom this class of offenders preys; it is 17 out of 773. On the other hand, the number of common thieves is 50 per cent. above the average, being 140 out of 3,657; and the proportion is much greater if the first class, or known depredators, be examined, as there are 102 out of 1,667, or 1 in 16. The number of receivers of stolen goods is small; but great exertions have been made by the police to diminish this fruitful provocative of vice. Out of 17 houses for the reception of stolen goods, 11 have been suppressed since the establishment of the new police. The number of prostitutes is very large in this parish. Of well-dressed females, living in brothels, the proportion is one-fourteenth; of well-dressed street-walkers, one-tenth; whilst of the lowest class it is proportionally less, amounting only to one-twenty-ninth. The number of vagrants, whose real character has been explained in a preceding note, amounts to one-eleventh; and that of habitual disturbers of the peace to one-eighth, instead of one-thirty-eighth, of the whole number. The number of houses for the reception of stolen goods and for the resort of thieves is not above the average; but a much larger proportion of such haunts have been suppressed by the police than in the other parts of the metropolis. In fact, their number and notorious character must have attracted the early attention of the police, and caused their speedy suppression. The number of brothels, or better kind of houses of ill-fame, is small; but that of the lowest kind of such houses is very large, amounting to one-nineteenth of the whole number; and the number of houses where prostitutes lodge to more than one-fifteenth. There are no gambling-houses in the parish. The number of lodging-houses is large, amounting to one-twentieth; but the average number of lodgers in each far exceeds the average, being 44 instead of 11. A fuller account of these houses has been given in a previous part of this paper.

Among the houses of accommodation for vice must be included, I fear, to a certain extent, the public-houses and beer-shops; at least a certain proportion of them deserve this character, although, of course, there are many of the most respectable description. The number of public-houses in this parish at the close of 1839 was 91; of beer-houses, 44; and of inns, 13. As several of these houses are used by mere passengers, who come up to London for the day, no comparison can be fairly instituted between their number and that of the resident population.

There is no savings' bank in the parish. The number of clubs and friendly societies is 7, of which the following is a list. I have not been able to furnish the number of the members, and Mr. Tidd Pratt, to whose kindness I am indebted for the list, possesses no record of that fact:—

1. New Olive Branch, Windsor Castle, Great Suffolk-street.
2. Honest Hearts, Blue-coat Boy, Lant-street.
3. Benefit Society, Grapes, Great Suffolk-street.

4. Benefit Society, Dun Horse, High-street.
5. Hercules Union, the George, Waterloo-road.
6. William the Fourth, Red Lion, Pearl-row, Blackfriars-road.
7. St. George's Royal Union, Dover Castle, Little Surrey-street.

This parish is remarkable for the number of charitable institutions, unconnected with the locality, which are situated in it; and it is a painful reflection that, while there are so many of this class that the virtue and benefits of charity are constantly brought before the eyes of the parishioners, there are so few institutions of any kind for the benefit or improvement of the inhabitants. Among the former class are the

Bethlem Royal Hospital.
 The House of Occupation.
 The Magdalen Hospital.
 The Philanthropic Society.
 The School for the Indigent Blind.
 The Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb.
 The Royal Freemasons' School.
 The Schools of the Yorkshire Society.
 The Fishmongers' Almshouses.

Among the institutions which may be said to be connected with the parish are,

The Surrey Dispensary.
 The South London Dispensary.
 The Rev. Rowland Hill's Almshouses.
 Drapers' Almshouses; and
 Hedger's Almshouses.

I have subjoined, in an Appendix, a description of these institutions, with some useful statistical information concerning them, particularly with regard to Bethlem Hospital and the Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb. I have also added a list of the charitable endowments of sums of money directly connected with the parish, which amount to 1,011*l.* 1*l.*s. annually.

I cannot conclude this account without expressing my hope that the facts which have been laid before the Society will arouse the attention of the authorities and of the inhabitants of the parish to the deplorable state of the district, to the great deficiency of church accommodation, of clerical ministration, of educational establishments, of savings' banks, of charitable institutions, and of other general means of moral and social improvement; that they will bring to their notice the existence of a large mass of vice and wretchedness, and the utter inadequacy of the past efforts on the part of the inhabitants to remove or lessen it. If they shall in any degree tend to produce this effect, I shall have the satisfaction of reflecting that my labour in collecting the information will not have been in vain.

Appendix.

1. *Bethlem Royal Hospital, St. George's Road*, for the reception and cure of lunatics. The earliest mention that has been found of the reception of lunatics in Bethlem is in a visitation of the Hospital made by virtue of a royal commission in the fourth year of Henry IV., 1403-4. In 1547 the custody and government of the house was assigned by the Crown to the city of London, by the same letters patent

which contained the charter of St. Bartholomew's Hospital. The present edifice was commenced in 1812, and was completed and ready for patients in August, 1815. It has accommodation for 364 patients of both sexes. The total receipts in 1827 were 18,994*l.*, and in 1837, 27,172*l.* In 1827, the expenditure, including the management of the property, was 15,221*l.*, in 1837 it was 15,764*l.*

The number of patients in 1839 was—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
In the hospital on 1st January	140	132	272
Admitted in 1839	122	178	300
Total	262	310	572
Discharged in 1839 cured	56	86	142
„ „ uncured	18	37	55
„ „ by request of friends	1	2	3
„ „ as improper objects	23	12	35
Died	12	10	22
Remaining on 31st December, out on leave .	4	12	16
„ „ „ in hospital	148	151	299
Total	262	310	572

The following is a summary of the number of patients treated between 1820 and 1836.

Resident on 1st January, 1820, or admitted from that date to 31st December, 1836,

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Curables	1,294	1,877	3,171
Incurables	68	98	166
Criminals	85	33	118
Total	1,447	2,008	3,455

Discharged cured, 1820 to 1836.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Curables	516	931	1,480
Incurables	5	17	22
Criminals	20	12	32
Total	571	963	1,534

All patients who are admitted in the “curable” department, and who are not discharged within 12 months from the time of admission, are discharged at the close of that period, unless there be still a prospect of effecting their cure. The number thus discharged uncured between 1820 and 1836 was 834, of whom 298 were males and 536 females. This number included 3 incurables and 2 criminals. The number discharged by request of friends was 98, of whom 75 were curables and 23 incurables: 489 were discharged as improper objects; viz., paralytic, sick and weak, idiotic, epileptic, apoplectic, pregnant, &c., of whom 6 were incurable. The number who died was as follows:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Curables	71	74	145
Incurables	20	27	47
Criminals	19	9	28
Total	110	110	220

Of 63 deaths which occurred from 1830 to 1836, 23 were caused by exhaustion, and 5 by gradual decay or debility; 7 by apoplexy, 6 by epilepsy, 6 by diarrhoea, 3 by bronchitis, 2 by suicide, and the rest by various other diseases.

The average age of curable patients admitted in the 5 years from 1830 to 1834 was as follows: in 1830 and 1832, 37 years; in 1833-4, 36 years; and in 1831, 35 years.

Of the 977 admitted in these years

	61	were between	10	and	20	years of age.
261	"	20	"	30	"	
292	"	30	"	40	"	
203	"	40	"	50	"	
107	"	50	"	60	"	
43	"	60	"	70	"	
9	"	70	"	80	"	
1	"	80	"	90	"	
<hr/>						
977						

The average time that each of these patients remained in hospital was 204 days.

2. *The House of Occupation, St. George's-road*, was founded about 1552, and removed to its present site in 1828. This establishment is connected with Bridewell Prison, and is under the control of the governors of Bethlem Hospital. It is founded for the benefit of poor and destitute children; those without character, idle and disorderly vagrants; and those who have been committed to prison, and discharged in due course of law. It is limited to children coming from the city of London, the county of Middlesex, and the royal hospitals; viz., Christ's, St. Thomas's, St. Bartholomew's, and Bridewell. Many of the boys are regularly apprenticed to trades on the establishment; and, after serving seven years, they become free of the city of London. The girls are taught needle and household work. There are now in this asylum 130 boys and 130 girls; total, 260.

3. *Magdalen Hospital, Blackfriars-road*. Instituted in 1758. Its object is "the relief and reformation of penitent females who have deviated from the paths of virtue." It admits none who are diseased or pregnant. It has accommodation for 100 women. The report, up to 8th January, 1838, states that there have been received, from the foundation of the institution, 6,398 individuals, of whom 4,327 have been reconciled to friends, or placed in service; 104 have been discharged as lunatic or otherwise incurable; 106 have died; 1,112 have been discharged at their own request, and 645 for bad behaviour; 2 have absconded; and 102 were in the house at the date of the report.

4. *Philanthropic Society, London-road*. Instituted 1788. It receives, 1st. Children of convicted felons, who have been sentenced to transportation or death. 2nd. Criminal boys under 12 years of age, or such as have been charged with some crime before a magistrate. They must be the sons of destitute persons, who are unable to take care of them; or of those persons who, from their own vicious practices, have been the cause of their children's delinquency. The income in 1838 was 5,390*l*. The number of children in the establishment was 163, of whom 123 were boys, and 40 were girls.

5. *School for the Indigent Blind, London-road*. Instituted in 1799.

Its object is "the education of the blind, the imparting to them religious knowledge, and instructing them in some trade, by which they may be able to provide for their future subsistence." Persons admitted are clothed, boarded, lodged, and instructed. The income in 1838 was 17,343*l*. It contains 65 males and 67 females; total, 132. It has afforded its benefits to 252 persons since its establishment.

6. *Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb, Old Kent-road.* Instituted in 1792. Its object is to board, clothe, and educate children who are deaf and dumb. The income in 1838 was 9,917*l*. There are at present 220 children in the house. Since its establishment it has educated 1,550 children. The value and importance of such an asylum will be apparent from the following fact, viz., that in 20 families, containing 159 children, 90 were deaf and dumb. I subjoin the list:—

No.	No. of Children.	Number of those Deaf and Dumb.
1	10	7
2	8	7
3	12	6
4	11	5
5	10	5
6	8	5
7	8	5
8	7	5
9	6	5
10	12	4
11	10	4
12	9	4
13	8	4
14	8	4
15	7	4
16	6	4
17	7	3
18	6	3
19	3	3 all.
20	3	3 all.
<hr/> 159		<hr/> 90

7. *Royal Freemasons' School, Westminster-road.* Instituted in 1788. Its object is to "maintain, clothe, and educate an unlimited number of the female children and orphans of reduced brethren belonging to the Society of Free and Accepted Masons." From 1788 to July, 1838, there have been admitted into the school 482, of whom 403 were apprenticed or returned home, 21 died, and 58 are now in the school.

8. *Yorkshire Society's Schools, Westminster-road.* Instituted in 1812. Its object is "to educate, board, and clothe children, one or both of whose parents have been born in Yorkshire, and who have been in a respectable line of life, but reduced by misfortune, and who have resided for three years and upwards within five miles of the Royal Exchange." No child is eligible whose parents have received parochial relief. The income in 1838 was 1,468*l*. The school contains 31 boys and 19 girls; total, 50.

9. *Fishmongers' Almshouses, near the Elephant and Castle.* Partly in St. George's and partly in Newington parish. One portion of the building was erected in 1636, and the other in 1724. The chapel was built in 1618. There are 42 houses, each containing 2 rooms; 20 of these are in Newington parish. Persons eligible are freemen of the

company, and above 50 years of age. If married, their wives are allowed to live on the premises, but not any children.

10. *Surrey Dispensary, Union-street, Borough.* Instituted in 1777. Receipts for the year ending 24th June, 1837, 1,180*l.* The number of patients admitted in 1837 was 4,597, of whom 3,841 were cured, 96 relieved, 83 discharged, 73 died, and 504 remained under treatment. The report of the number of cases from 2d March, 1778, to 1st January, 1838, is as follows:—Cured, 171,841; relieved, 15,174; discharged, 5,119; dead, 5,687; under treatment, 504; total, 198,325. Of this number, 31,796 were midwifery cases.

11. *South London Dispensary, Westminster-road.* Established in 1821. Up to the present time it has afforded relief in 15,000 cases.*

12. *Rev. Rowland Hill's Almshouses, Hill-street, Blackfriars-road.* Built in 1811. For 24 poor women, who have each one room, and are allowed coals, &c., and a sum of money weekly. No woman is eligible who has not taken the sacrament regularly at some place of worship for seven years. There is also a School of Industry, in which 24 girls are clothed and educated.

13. *Drapers' Almshouses, Hill-street.* Money was left for their erection in 1650. There are 12 poor women provided for in them; 9 from St. George's parish, and 3 from the Drapers' Company.

14. *Hedger's Almshouses, Webber-row, Waterloo-road.* Erected in 1797. They consist of 8 houses, of 2 rooms each, which are inhabited by 8 women.

CHARITIES directly connected with the Parish.

Donor's Name.	Date.	Present Yearly Amount.	How applied.
		£. s. d.	
W. Evans . . .	1581	5 4 0	Bread for the poor.
S. Skydmore . . .	1584	1 0 0	Fuel for the poor.
J. Savage . . .	1587	5 0 0	For decayed householders.]
L. Kemps . . .	1610	5 0 0	Bread for poor.
H. Smith . . .	1620	20 0 0	For clothes for poor.
W. Cowper . . .	1622	7 0 0	The poor.
Ditto . . .	1630	79 17 6	Ditto.
W. Brooks . . .	1627	1 0 0	Ditto.
S. Simmonds . . .	1631	94 0 0	Ditto.
Sir J. Fenner . . .	1633	29 0 0	For bread and Bibles.
W. Brooke . . .	1648	5 0 0	For the poor.
H. Williams . . .	1653	58 0 0	Pensions to widows.
E. Martin . . .	1645	26 0 0	For Bibles.
E. Dudson . . .	1672	2 12 0	Bread for poor.
T. Grayson . . .	1679	2 0 0	Ditto.
J. Sayer . . .	..	565 0 0	Weekly pensions, &c.
— Delaforce . . .	1805	90 0 0	Pensions, gratuities to master, mistress, and children in the workhouse, &c.
E. Belcher . . .	1815	0 18 0	For the sick poor.
Sir T. Campbell . . .	..	15 0 0	Coals for distribution.
Total . . .	..	£1,011 11 0	

* In addition to these two medical institutions, within the precincts of the parish, there is one extra-parochial, called the Infirmary for the Diseases of Children, situated in the Waterloo-road, where about 2,000 diseased children from St. George's parish are annually relieved.